

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1816.

[Vol. 30.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

F. BRADFORD, JR.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

Storage & Commission Business.

SCHULTZ & CHALFANT,

Beg leave to inform the Merchants of Kentucky, that they have commenced the Storage and Commission Business, in Maysville, Ky. where they will constantly attend to the receiving and forwarding all goods, wares, &c. committed to their care.

They also carry on the

Copper and Tinning Business, And intend keeping always on hand, a general supply of Tin Ware, which they will sell at the Pittsburgh prices, without the addition of freight.

N.B.—Orders will be strictly attended to. February 10-7-2m

Attention!

CITIZENS SOLDIERS.—In the late war the superiority of our marksmen in the art of shooting, was strikingly manifested, and not less obvious were the advantages derived therefrom. To this qualification we were chiefly indebted for our victories:—when our troops saw that their bullets mowed down the enemy, whilst themselves sustained but little injury, it taught them to look down upon the boasting veterans from Europe, with contempt. Peace has now returned; but again we may be required to take up arms. Already has the short-sighted monarch of Spain, made to our administration, insolent demands, which may lead to hostilities, and that too, immediately on our Southern borders. Then let us be prepared for the event by the cultivation of those arts which have heretofore sustained us. Let us practise sharp-shooting, and encourage excellence by offering competent rewards to those who are eminent, until we not only astonish the natives on the other side of the big water, but shew them that it may be rather dangerous to stand in battle array before western militia, who, in the heat of action, cannot only hit the man aimed at, but place the ball on the very spot they choose, even the eye.

With these views the subscribers propose to have a

Shooting Match

at Manchester, adjoining Lexington, for a valuable two story Brick house and lot, together with a Stone Smith Shop, the whole valued at \$3000, or thirty shots at \$100 each, at sixty yards off hand.

Any person paying to the subscriber, either in money or such property as they may agree in, \$100, shall be entitled to make one shot, either by himself or friend, with his own gun, and the nearest shot shall take the house and appurtenances, and a deed shall be made on request.

Captains of Companies are requested to subscribe one shot for each of the Companies, and to send forward their best marksman, by which means a spirit of emulation will be excited amongst the gentlemen composing their command.

The shooting to take place on the second Saturday in March, at which time judges will be chosen, by whom all questions are to be decided.

Applications to be made to William Marshall or Charles Wilks, to subscribe for shots. WILLIAM MARSHALL, Lexington, Ky. United States of America. 9th Feb. 1816. 7-

State of Kentucky,

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, S.C.

OCTOBER TERM, 1815.

William Henderson's Heirs, for Samuel H. Woodson, COMPLAINANT, Against

Daniel Gaines, and others, DEFENDANTS, IN CHANCERY

THIS day came the complainants, by their counsel, and the defendants, the unknown heirs of Daniel Gaines, deceased, and David Jamison, having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, on motion of the complainants, it is ordered, that they do appear here before the Judges of our Jessamine circuit court, at the court-house in Nicholasville, on the 3d Monday in April next, it being the first day of our succeeding term, and file their answer to the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed against them: and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth, agreeably to law.

Attest,

JNO. C. WALKER, n. c. & c. c. The aforesaid unknown heirs of Daniel Gaines, deceased, and David Jamison, are hereby notified, that I will attend at the Tavern of Robert Miller, in the town of Richmond, Madison County, state of Kentucky, on Saturday the 9th day of March next, between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. to take the deposition of Thomas Townsend, and others, to be read as evidence in the above suit in chancery.

SAMUEL H. WOODSON.

January 23, 1816. 4-8w

A copy.

JNO. C. WALKER, n. c. & c. c. The aforesaid unknown heirs of Daniel Gaines, deceased, and David Jamison, are hereby notified, that I will attend at the Tavern of Robert Miller, in the town of Richmond, Madison County, state of Kentucky, on Saturday the 9th day of March next, between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. to take the deposition of Thomas Townsend, and others, to be read as evidence in the above suit in chancery.

SAMUEL H. WOODSON.

January 23, 1816. 4-8w

Attest,

NELSON NICHOLAS.

Lexington, January 30, 1816. 6f

Five Dollars reward.

Strayed from the subscriber about a month since, a WHITE HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands, high and, probably, as many years old.

Nothing peculiar is recollected about said horse, except a large wart immediately under the root of his tail. The above reward will be paid to any person who will restore said horse to my possession.

NELSON NICHOLAS.

Lexington, January 30, 1816. 6f

Attest,

ASHTON BEACH & NEILL.

CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatten themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to finish their work in a style not inferior to any heretofore finished in the western country. Orders respectively solicited.

Lexington, December 6, 1812. 49-11

A Bargain.

FOR SALE,

The Confectionary Store,

KNOWN by the name of John D. Duncan, of Mill-Street, Lexington.—It will be sold either by wholesale or retail, or by lots, suitable to purchasers.

Country Merchants may be provided with Sugar Plums, Almonds, Candies, Toys, Glass Jars, Cordials, Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, &c.

On very moderate terms. Should not the Store be disposed of before the 12th of next February, then it will be sold by lots at Public Auction.

The House is to be rented, and possession will be given immediately after the sale of the store. January 20, 1816. 4-1f

Robert A. Gatewood
Has opened a very general and well selected assortment of

Merchandise,

In his new brick house, opposite Mr. James Wier's Store, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail on a very small advance for Cash. January 18, 1816.

The Subscribers

Have just received and now offer for sale, at a small advance for Cash, or on a short credit,

A QUANTITY OF Coffee, Sugar, Queen's Ware, Rice, Copperas & Logwood,

And a small assortment of

BRY GOODS,

By wholesale, or in such quantities as may suit purchasers. They also have a number of SADDLES, BRIDLES, and other articles of Saddlery, which they will barter for good WHISKEY.

AYRES & MOODY. 48-1f

Downing & Grant

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their store on Short-street, (between Mill and Main Cross-streets) Lexington,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Allspice, Black Pepper, Cayenne, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Mustard, Allam, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Brimstone, WINE, BRANDY, WHISKY.

Brushes of every kind, Spanish Whiting, Putty Flax Seed Oil, Window Glass, Paper for rooms, &c. &c. All of which they will sell very low for Cash.

House and sign Painting, Papering and Glazing done as usual.

They wish to sell or rent their Oil Mill in Lexington. Nov. 25, 1815. 48-1f

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just opened a large and elegant assortment of

FASHIONABLE MERCHANDIZE,

SUITABLE for the present and approaching season, at his store opposite the Printing Office of the Kentucky Gazette, carefully selected by himself, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail, for Cash.

JAMES CAMPBELL. Lexington, Oct. 16, 1815. 43-

12½ Cents Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, living on Clear Creek, Woodford county, an apprentice to the Waggon Making Business, named LEWIS CLAXTON, about eighteen years of age.

the above reward will be given, if said boy is delivered to me, but no expenses paid

JOHN FARRE.

January 27-7-3p

Stills for Sale.

The Subscriber has on hand, Stills of different sizes and of the best quality, which he will sell low for Cash. He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of Copper, which enables him to furnish

Stills and Boilers

Of any size, at the shortest notice. He also continues to carry on the

TINNING BUSINESS,

As usual—

Two or three JOURNEYMAN TINNERS would be employed, to whom the highest wages will be given. M. FISHEL.

Lexington, Feb. 12th, 1816. 7-1f

For Sale or Rent.

The two story BRICK HOUSE on Water street, immediately below the new Market-House. For terms apply to M. FISHEL.

Lexington, Feb. 12, 1816. 7-1f

LATEST IMPORTED GOODS.

100 Crates well assorted QUEENS WARE

20 ditto and boxes elegant LUSTRE WARE

20 Tiers,

20 half Tiers,

50 Barrels and

100 Kegs,

80 Bags very Green COFFEE

20 Barrels ditto ditto

18 Boxes Tin, fit for manufacturers,

100 Boxes fresh Muscatel RAISINS, superior quality

Bundles of Steel, and a few tons Camppeachy

Logwood will be sold on accommodating terms by the package, at Philadelphia, New-York & Baltimore prices—carriage, which is extremely low added—by application to

J. P. SCHATZELL, & Co.

December 25th, 1815. 32

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

On Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Savanna, Charleston and Pittsburgh,

For sale—apply as above.

James Garrison, WHOLESALE & RETAIL Apothecary and Druggist,

MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs merchants and physicians and all dealers in his line, that he has, and will constantly keep, a large and extensive supply of

Fresh Drugs and Medicines;

Also, a large supply of

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,

Which he will sell for cash at the New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore prices, with the addition of

Carriage expences excepted, or on the usual credit, viz.

Aloes Sact

Antimony

Aniseed

Borax refined

Bristome

Burgundy Pitch

Cantharides

Cochineal

Cream Tarlar

Cloves

Cinnamon

ON MILITARY EDUCATION.

We are obliged by the gentleman to whom it is addressed, with permission to publish the following interesting and scientific letter:

Copy of a letter from Gen. John Armstrong, late Secretary of War, to Col. R. M. Johnson, of the House of Representatives.

La Bergerie, (near Red Hook,) 10th January, 1816.

DEAR SIR—Finding you engaged on the subject of Military Schools, it may not be amiss to give you the outlines of those of France, which time, and much attention on the part of the government, have brought to great perfection. This may be the more necessary, as I have seen no printed work on the subject, and as I know no officer of your army sufficiently conversant with details, to supply the defect.

After the fall of Robespierre, when the storms of the revolution had somewhat subsided, the National Convention turned its attention to military education, having (like ourselves) frequently seen and felt the want of it in their public officers. Out of this arose the institution, called the *Polytechnic Schools*—in which, science became the basis of military service. In these schools, a certain number of students was annually admitted, after having, upon previous examination, satisfied the conditions of the programme of admission, viz. a knowledge of arithmetic, algebra, as far as equations (included), and geometry. When sufficiently instructed here, they are sent to the *School of Application*, in which theory is reduced to practice.

The plan of one of these schools gives you the plan of all—it is as follows, viz.

Military Functionaries.

1 Colonel, commanding.

1 Chief of Battalion.

1 Quartermaster, Treasurer.

3 Captains.

3 Lieutenants.

3 sub-Lieutenants.

3 Fencing Masters.

1 Drum Major, and 3 Drummers.

The Colonel should be selected, with great attention to his morals, manners, temper and literary attainments. He should be well acquainted with all the branches taught in the school, because it makes an important part of his duty to inspect the progress of the students. He is stationary with them.

The Chief of Battalion, Captains and Lieutenants, take cognizance of the food, clothing and equipments of the students, maintain discipline, and direct, in person, the military exercises and duties.

The Quarter Master Treasurer is charged with the fiscal part of the establishment—receipts and expenditures of money, contracts, &c.

The Fencing Masters gives lessons on the uses of the sword three times a week, during the hours of recreation.

Civil Functionaries.

3 Professors of Analysis and Mechanics.

1 Of Chemistry.

1 Of descriptive Geometry.

1 Of Fortification.

1 Of Architecture.

2 Of Analysis, applied to Geometry.

2 Of bridge, canal and road-making, and

3 Of Drawing.

To these are occasionally added,

1st. 2d. 3d. of Admission.

This is composed of the following commissioners: the Chief of Battalion and the Professors. It sits annually, and on a day fixed and promulgated, and judges absolutely and exclusively (under the instruction of the law) of the fitness of those who would enter the school, as well as to physical organization and appearance, as to age and qualifications. With regard to age, the rule is positive—none less than 15, nor more than 20, can be received; nor is any thing left to discretion with regard to attainments—the candidates must be well acquainted with arithmetic, algebra, (including equation,) and geometry. Each candidate, on admission, declares the branch of science to which he destined himself.

2d. A Council of Examination and Improvement.

This consists of the members of the Jury of admission, an officer of rank of the engineer corps, an artillery officer of distinction, and such scientific citizens, as the government may think proper to associate with them. It is their duty to assemble annually on a given day: to put each scholar under a separate examination with regard to the studies in which he has been engaged; to note his progress, and to make special report thereof to the War Department: they also take cognizance of the order and economy of the establishment generally: the kind and quality of provisions made for it, in regard to books, stationery, clothing, food and fuel, and the price of these to the students; the state of manners and morals prevailing among them; the punishments inflicted on delinquents, &c. &c. The result of their enquiries on these heads, are also reported to the War Department, with an indication of the means necessary to correct any evils which may be found to exist.

I have been told, that the late Emperor, who was himself educated in one of these schools, knowing the effects of indolence, favoritism, &c. &c. in examiners, and knowing also the tricks of teachers in covering the faults of their pupils, constituted examinations, different from those of public and stated occurrence, which had the effect of keeping teachers and pupils constantly on the alert. These examiners were men of high character, who could not be made to report otherwise than truly, and who had no connection with the establishment.

STUDENTS.

These are 200 in number, which are divided into three classes or divisions, and each division into three brigades. The title of Chief of Brigade is conferred on one of the most meritorious in each. It is the duty of these Chiefs of Brigade to maintain order, and to see that the students are properly occupied in the hours of study; they will report the disorderly or negligent, (to the Colonel commanding,) and also the sober and diligent. Their reports cannot be fewer than one for each month.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FIRST DIVISION.—(Composed of those who have lately entered.)

A Professor of Analysis. Matter of instruction—1st. Algebra from the resolutions of Equations to the end; 2d. Rectilineal Trigonometry; 3d. the application of Algebra to Geometry; 4th. the Statics. Five lessons per week.

A Professor of Drawing.—5th. The taking of plans; 6th. the drawing of heads. Five less ns per week.

SECOND DIVISION.

A Professor of Analysis and Mechanics. Matter of instruction—1st. The Differential Calculus; 2d. a portion of the Integral Calculus; 3d. Statics in using both Differential and Integral Calculus.—Three lessons per week.

A Professor of Descriptive Geometry—1st. Descriptive Geometry; 2d. Stone Cutting; 3d. carpenter's work; 4th. Shading and Perspective.—Three lessons per week.

3 Professor of Chemistry.—Chemistry, including the mineral, vegetable and animal world. One lesson per week.

A Professor of Physics—1st. The elements of physics and general properties of bodies; 2d. electricity; 3d. galvanism; 4th. magnetism.—One lesson per week.

A Professor of Analysis applied to Geometry.—The properties of surfaces, plans tangent to their surfaces, &c. &c.

A Professor of Drawing.—What are styled Academies, which are naked figures; busts, or heads and breasts—Two lessons per week.

THIRD DIVISION.

A Professor of Analysis and of Mechanics, the same as the year preceding. Master of instruction.—1st. The remainder of Integral Calculus; 2d. Calculus of variations; 3d. remainder of Differential Calculus; 4th. dynamics; 5th. hydrostatics; 6th. general notions of hydrodynamics.—Three lessons per week.

A Professor of Architecture.—The elements of civil architecture.—One lesson per week.—The student will make drawings illustrative of this science.

A Professor of Fortification.—1st. Field fortification; 2d. fortification of cities; 3d. attack and defence of fortified places; 4th. mining.—Two lessons per week.—The student will make drawings illustrative of this science.

A Professor of Physics—1st. Optics; 2d. Acoustics; 3d. theory of the earth.—One lesson per week.

A Professor of Chemistry.—Chemistry applied to the arts.—One lesson per week.

A Professor of Civil Architecture.—The construction of roads, bridges and canals.—Two lessons per week.—The students will make drawings illustrative of this science.

A Professor of Drawing.—1st. Map making; 2d. Anatomy, or drawing from skeletons, which are placed before the pupils.—Two lessons per week.

When a young man has gone through this course of instruction and has passed his final examination with approbation, he is sent to the school of application (as before stated) with the rank of Sub Lieutenant.

You may think extraordinary, as I did, to find that geography makes no part of the Polytechnic course. The truth, however, is, that the school books and maps accompanying them, on that subject, are well enough for commercial purposes and for the use of the readers of history, newspapers and travels, but fall entirely short of military uses—These are only to be reached by the great topographical charts, by the models in *Papier Mache*, where they exist, and where they do not, by sketches made on the spot by Engineers. These note every hill and hollow, every church, and village, and dwelling house, every creek or river, with their bridges or fords, and every road, path, plain, copse or forest within their limits.

How different are these from ordinary maps, and how impossible to furnish schools with them! The study of general geography is therefore left to a man's own taste, and when a knowledge of particular geography is required of him, he is furnished by the government with the means of attaining it.

Foreign languages make no part of this course, and when these are acquired, it is by private tuition, the means of which are everywhere attainable. The institutions seem to have had no object beyond that of making useful and practical men. Hence their great attention to geometry, drawing and map making, architecture, civil and military, and chemistry applied to the arts.

I may have forgotten some minor branches, in the haste with which this has been written, but none of important character. In all the business of this world, the two great points are, 1st, to lay down a good plan, and, 2d, to give it complete and constant execution.—This first is a legislative duty; the second, executive or ministerial. Failure is generally in the last. What in this country we have particularly to guard against is, want of subordination in both teachers and pupils, and a spirit of bugging and money making in public agents. These besetting sins grow out of (what we have much reason to value) the freedom of our civil institutions and the almost universal spirit of trade and commerce among us. Can you find a remedy for them?

Yours respectfully and sincerely,

J. ARMSTRONG.

THE BRITISH TREATY.

Whilst this subject was under consideration in the Senate, there were several points on which information was required from the Treasury Department, by the Committee on Foreign Relations, as being intimately connected with the merits and bearings of the Treaty. Not having room to publish the documents on this subject at length, we must endeavor to generalize them.

1. As to the quantity of cotton exported to the British dominions in Europe during the years of our commercial prosperity (on which article, be it borne in mind, a large discriminating duty was paid in Great Britain,) it appeared that the quantity exported to those dominions, including England, Scotland, Ireland, Man and Berwick, was

From 1st Oct 1806 to 30th September, 53,180,211 lbs.

From ditto 1814, to ditto

1815, 44,973,265 lbs.

The last line, though nominally a year course, only embraced the time from the 17th February to the 31st September: during which six months the export was enormous.

2. As to the tonnage of the United States employed in Foreign coasting and fishing trades, it appeared there were employed in

Year. Foreign trade. Coasting. Fishing.

1805 922,298 284,863 59,415

1806 1,044,005 286,909 66,357

1807 1,116,241 285,090 75,744

No later estimates was furnished.

3. As to the West India Islands, it appeared there was exported to the following amount, in years ending 30th September.

British W. Indies, 1807 1815

Domestic 5,322,276 1,571,499

Foreign 630,361 30,975

All other W. I. Islands.

Domestic 9,025,497 7,263,993

Foreign 15,004,300 1,263,536

4. As to the value of goods imported in American and foreign vessels from the Cape of Good Hope, and places beyond the same, the duties thereon, from which an idea of the amount and value of the trade may be formed, were reported as follows:

In 1805 3,370,003

In 1806 3,803,915

In 1807 3,960,88

No estimate given of the last year's duties could afford any criterion of the trade, and none thereof is given.

5. As to the duties on importations from the West India Islands, it appeared that they were,

From In 1805 1806 1807

Brit. W. Indies. 1,258,119 2,360,665 1,948,672

Other W. Indies. 7,257,525 7,751,855 8,665,526

There was also reported to the Senate an abstract of "Duties of Customs paid in G. Brit-

ain in 1807 and 1815," distinguished between the importations from foreign countries and from British Colonies, and in British or foreign ships; whereby it clearly appears, that the United States have gained to the merchants very greatly by the Treaty, and of course have so far obtained an advantage to our own over foreign navigation.

—LOUISVILLE, Feb. 19.

DINNER TO GEN. HARRISON.

On Saturday last a public dinner was given at the UNION HALL to this meritorious officer in the usual splendor of Mr. J. G. WATNEY.

—NATCHEZ, Feb. 1816

"Sunday, Jan. 21, 1816.—At 1 p.m. got under way from Shippingport, Falls of the Ohio, the river much obstructed with ice and drift wood, the engine great part of the time stopped, and it not being practicable to run at night.

Tuesday, Jan. 20.—At 8 a.m. passed the Arkansas; at 10, 30, the little steam boat Despatch, that left Shippingport on the 3d, or 4th inst. (Saturday;) at 2 p.m. came to Point Chicot for wood; at 3, 30, the little steam boat passed by, and said he would run all night; at 4, 30, left Point Chicot, and came to at 6 p.m. much drift running.

Thursday, 1st Feb.—At 4, p.m. came to at Natchez, and sent Mr. Wm. a piece of fresh Beef, bought in the Louisville market.

Ten days from Shippingport, and 110 hours running from said place, during which time frequently stopped every day with the drift wood.

The steam-boat Despatch arrived here at 11 or 12, this day, and ran all the night after passing me."

Correspondent.

—LONDON, Dec. 9.

A private letter mentions, that the British regiments returning from France will take the route of Havre de Grace. But the guards are still in Paris, remaining there, it is supposed, in consequence of a request of the duke of Wellington by the duke of Richelieu. The duke of Wellington gave a splendid ball on the first instant in celebration of the peace.

It is mentioned in a private letter from Paris, that M. Forbin had laid on the table of the chamber of deputies, a notice of a motion for the recall and trial of Fouché.

The Dutch letters say, the departure of the prince of Orange for St. Petersburg has given rise to much interesting speculation on the future union of Russian interests with those of the Netherlands, and the consequent decline of British influence in the latter quarter.

An article from Turin gives a most distressing account of an attack made by the Tunisian pirates at St. Antioch. It reflects additional disgrace upon the Maritime powers of Europe, for suffering with impunity these lawless violations of the common rights of society.

The court of Portugal persists in remaining at Brazil, and refuses to return to Europe. That court lately received a courier from Madrid with dispatches, the contents of which had not transpired; but it is supposed that Spain requests the prince regent to declare war against the independents; and that Ferdinand VII. has asked one of the daughters of the prince in ma ruge.

The French prisoners at Dartmoor will leave that depot as soon as transports can be procured to take them home.

The discussions between our government and Ferdinand of Spain, which had grown pretty warm, are now become more conciliatory; but the persecution of the patriots has not decreased. Three millions of dollars have arrived at Cadiz from Lima; in addition to this supply, Ferdinand is about to impose a contribution of five millions sterling on all classes of people of Old Spain, *excepting the clergy!*

An article from the London Times, Dec. 15.

It is proposed to banish from France Sout, Alix, Excelmans, Lamartine, Vandamme and one or two other generals, besides some celebrated non-military revolutionists.—Most of the former, we understand, are going to the United States of America, and what measures they may there devise against our government well to consider. The hatred of Sout, in particular, against every thing English, is unbounded; and he is, beyond dispute, the most skilful of all the French generals, would it not be a prudent step on our part to demand that those gentry should not be permitted to go to America? There are plenty of airy, wholesome islands in the Mediterranean, where they might live quite as comfortably, as Savary and Lallemand at Malta, or as Bonaparte and his associates at St. Helena.

Any safe retirement of that kind would be better than hearing of them a twelve month hence

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY FEBRUARY 26.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

The 22d February, 1812.

The birth-day of Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON, was celebrated by the Citizens, and different Societies, and Volunteer Companies of this place, on Friday the 22d instant, in a manner expressive of their deep attachment to his memory. We regret that want of room prevents the publication of the different sets of toasts.

LEXINGTON.

Why this town has been made the subject of CALUMNY in various parts of the state, and of PROSCRIPTION by the Legislature, has excited the astonishment of its inhabitants for some time back but may be easily accounted for.—We have some neighbours, infested with that passion common to ALL weak nati's, called *envy*—who, jealous of our growth and prosperity, and despairing of becoming our rivals, unless they can pull us down to a level with themselves—attempt to thwart every plan which we have in view, and stoop to every practice, no matter how low, to effect their objects—*crooked politicians and federalists* in other parts of the state, being unpopular with us, unite with the former; and between all these, we labour under a kind of "ban of empire," or proscription by the legislature. Even *federalists* living among us, join heart and hand in the holy work, and thus assist in efforts "to bite off their own noses;" for upon no other principle, can we account for those *gossiping*, tales about *FREE-AND-EASY*, *Tomahawk* and *Scalping knife* and *Gus* which were bandied through the legislature at its last session. Indeed a *federalist* of Lexington—we have it from good authority—advised the removal of the University to Danville, to gratify his spleen against this place.—When we consider these latter facts, respecting our own citizens, we feel some what disposed to excuse, if we cannot wholly pardon strangers; but hence results the necessity of defending our town from the malevolent tales and falsehoods circulating at its expence—This we shall attempt in due season.

Our present remarks have been immediately occasioned by a paragraph in the last *Limestone Eagle*. In speaking of the Banking System, the Editor of that paper says, "It gives a false value to property—witness Lexington, Ky."—The observation of the Editor may be true; but his example was a wantonly insulting one, and we place it to its proper cause envy.—It is moreover inapplicable to the position taken: Lexington has a smaller Banking Capital than Frankfort, yet our property is more valuable—not one-tenth of the Banking Capital of Cincinnati, yet property there is lower than ours, very little more than that of Washington, which every Limestone-man says is going to ruin—and, indeed, property here is very little higher than in Limestone, which has no Bank Capital, a place which nature never intended for a town, though man attempts to counteract her laws.—Limestone has a bad landing and a bad hill to rise for wagons—the current of the river is too strong, and the bank of her principal street is falling in—the road thence to the interior of the country, longer and worse than that from Augusta below, which contains all the advantages of a good harbour, gentle current, and bank easy of ascent.—A word to the wise is enough at all times.

United States' Treasury Arrangement.

We owe it to the collector of this district to state, that in our allusions to *speculations* which might be going on, we had no intention to impute him. On the contrary, we believe, that his conduct in office, has been uniformly correct; but we are yet satisfied, that any orders from the treasury, which in practice prevent collectors from receiving *Ohio* paper in this state for taxes, are unjust and vexatious. That paper is current here, and is received partially by the banks; and generally by the people, as *cash* in all payments. It will answer in this state, and in the neighboring states and territories, for all treasury purposes; it is received in *Ohio* for the same taxes; the banks which issue it are reported to be solvent; the treasury makes deposits in many of them; and receives regular returns of their situation. Why then make distinctions between *Ohio* and *Ken.* paper? The tendency of the regulation is to depreciate the credit of the former, and add to the distress which is occasioned by the want of an uniform national currency.

We had thought, that Mr. Dallas's arrangement relative to treasury notes, was not only intended to re-establish their credit, but to lessen or do away the evils arising from the want of an uniform currency, by making treasury notes and the paper of such banks as received them, a substitute for one. Were such paper every where received for taxes, this object would be measurably obtained, or at least considerably assisted. Those who recollect the operations of the late bank of the United States, will see at once the force of our observations. The paper of that bank was only payable where it was issued; yet was current over the union, because it was every where wanted & received for imports & duties. And now, that the imposts, duties and taxes, daily collected, are greater in amount, what is to prevent the same result respecting the paper of such banks as receive treasury notes, did the treasury give it due credit? This, however, the secretary does not see: and not seeing, depresses the citizen unnecessarily, whilst they are burthened with new and unusual taxes. If he wished to make the latter unpopular, we know of no better course than the one which he has taken, by which that object could be accomplished.

It is said that the manufactures of the coarser kind of cotton goods in the United States has already so completely rivalled the foreign, that scarce an order is now sent abroad for cotton goods of that description.

Aurora.

It is truly painful to state the progress of the small pox in New York—23 having died of it last week.—Aurora.

PAINFULLY INTERESTING.

The following letter to the editors of the *Baltimore Patriot*, brought by the schooner *Coquette*, from a gentleman of character and integrity at Santa Martha, announces the certainty of the fall of Carthagena into the hands of the Spanish royalists, and with it the violent seizure of several American vessels, and the imprisonment of the people on board of them, many of whom have died of bad treatment and prison disease. We hope that government will promptly follow the British example, mentioned in the letter, and despatch, even if it should produce a war with Spain, two or three frigates to procure or coerce the release of our suffering countrymen, some of whom we personally know to be respectable citizens of Baltimore.

Santee Fee had also fallen before the royalists—*Balt. Pat.*

Extract to the Editors—dated

Santa Martha, Jan. 10, 1812.

Humanity compels me to make known to you and the world the present sufferings of my unfortunate countrymen, who are at this moment in Carthagena groaning under the horrid calamities and distresses attending a Spanish prison, loaded with iron. Scant allowance of bread and water—devoured with vermin, and what is still worse, close confinement, have, in this hot climate, introduced a distemper among them, which will if not shortly relieved carry the whole of them off. At and since the fall of Carthagena there have been eleven Americans and three English vessels fallen into their hands, their crews imprisoned and loaded with iron—among them several from Baltimore. I was conversing yesterday with a Mr. Lemon of Charleston, direct from Carthagena, who have and talked with captains Hackett and Almeda, and a Mr. Cooper, all from Baltimore, through the bars of the prison. The British frigate Junon, captain Tait, left this on the 6th inst. for Carthagena, in order to release all English subjects imprisoned in that place. I hope our government will take the same and only means of rescuing from an untimely death hundreds of our countrymen. I have in this place ocular demonstration of their injustice and cruelty towards Americans. The schooner Charles Stewart of New Orleans, owned by Messrs. Stanley and Stratton, who were on board of the schooner and bound to this place, was captured within sight of the harbor of Santa Martha under the pretext of their going to Carthagena—captain, owners and crew all in prison, and have since all died with bad treatment and fever, except the captain and Mr. Stanley—the recovery of the latter is much doubted. If gentlemen you think proper to make public the purport of this letter, you have my consent; and if it should be the means, through your interference, of saving from famine and death our countrymen, I need not tell you how gratifying it would be to your very humble and truly obedient &c'

TO MR. SMITH, EDITOR OF THE REPORTER.

In your last paper, under the head of "next President," you say the door is now open, and too precious to be over *scupulous* as to the manner of treating the subject. And then full-wa piece signed *Gratious*, no doubt fully up to your ideas of the manner in which this subject should be treated—praising Gen. Armstrong's "daring sublime genius," and brandishing some chaste and dignified epithets against Mr. MADIS, N. M. DALLAS, and Mr. MONROE, such as "degrading his name, Philadelphia lawyer, cold-blooded politician, intriguing dissembler," &c.

This is to be sure, is a very dispassionate mode of discussion, and is likely to enlighten us with those *mild salies* of genius in which you are so peculiarly happy.

Your Editorial labours have for some time past been suspended, and while your friends were anxious for the restoration of your health, they had some reason to hope that time, reflection, and mingling a little more with the world, would also have restored to us the benefit of your intellectual powers, with some degree of moderation;—but you seem to have sought control of the Reporter, with all your former spirit of infatuation, that you could, whenever it seemed meet unto you, controul, and in your own language, give "true to public sentiment."

If you have upon former occasions given tone to public sentiment, it was in the advocacy of principles and measures, supported by your republican friends. Up in the subject, however, of the next President, you will find yourself without the support of those friends wholly unaided by them—indeed, running directly counter to their wishes and feelings; you will find the task of giving tone to public sentiment upon this subject, more difficult than you imagine.

Who have you to support you, sir, in this detraction and abuse of Col. Monroe? Take away from your cause the federalists, and enumerate some ten or twelve of your particular associates, (who like you self can see no where, except in the "sublime and daring genius" of General Armstrong) and the strength of your party is told. And yet you seem to manage matters as if the state of Kentucky was already with you—you write for the Reporter—your former co-editor of the Gazette, (both of you pledged on the files of that paper against Col. Monroe in your zeal for Gen. Armstrong) writes for the Palladium—you both reside in Lexington—you copy your friend's piece from the Palladium, and are "truly gratified at this coincidence of sentiment, from a source so respectable."

Is this the way you expect to give tone to public opinion, and deceive others as to the sentiments of Kentucky, in regard to Mr. Monroe?—In opposition to the wishes and opinions of your republican friends, you have taken this conspicuous ground of marked hostility to their favourite candidate for the Presidency; and you will not therefore feel pained at them, that your shallow artifices should be detected and exposed—the more especially when you reflect that you are now perverting the hitherto useful column of the Reporter, to sow divisions and dissensions, amongst that party to whom it owes its extensive circulation and support. Nine-tenths of the republicans in Kentucky, will read with regret and pity, the last number of this paper—nine-tenths are in favour of Mr. Monroe as their President, and the result of the election will prove it—not man of them but regrets to see their cause abandoned by the paper they have so long supported—not a man of them but pities the weakness which can endeavour to excite a division amongst those friends who have hitherto uniformly acted together.

BRUTUS.

N. B. Gracchus says he is a soldier—but writes so aptly about *intrigue*, we suspect he has been engaged in many wars than one—However, having almost an inherent respect for those who have fought the battles of their country, Brutus will, at a more leisure moment, hold communion with his brother soldier.

CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS

AND

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

These are subjects which should now claim the serious consideration of every friend to republican Government.

Some opinions relative to this caucus procedure, by the members of Congress, have been disseminated which require to be met in time, or difficulties may result dangerous to the liberties of the people.

In the great struggles between the Federal and Republican parties of the union, it was discovered by both, that *union of action* was necessary to the success of either. To obtain and preserve this *union of action*, in the election of the President, it was certainly advisable that measures should be adopted best calculated to effect the *end*, and least dangerous and difficult in the *means*. The opinions and wishes of the people upon this subject

was the great desideratum. How to obtain these opinions as to the individual preferred by the people for the Presidential chair, was a subject worthy consideration by those who were the immediate representatives of the people in the national assembly. That the members of the Republican or Federal party should have met together—mingled opinions—yielded local feelings and individual attachments, for the good of the whole—resolved, to act in concert, and recommend their course of action to the members of their party, was not only justifiable, but it was their duty. It is a prerogative, which, as individuals, cannot be wrested from them; and properly appreciated, is harmless in its exercise, and beneficial in its consequences. The purity of the motives of those of the Republican party, who have hitherto sanctioned this procedure, cannot be questioned.

The individual who caused the most prominent caucus of the party; the caucus which nominated and recommended the virtuous and able MADISON, was no other than the present chief magistrate of Virginia. No state can boast a purer Republican. The nomination of Madison, met the approbation, and was supported by the will of the nation—and so long as these congressional conventions meet *privately* with the view to ascertain the will of their constituents, as to the individual preferred for the Presidency, and act *in conformity* to this will, so long the nation will approve and sanction their conventions.

The Representatives in Congress, coming direct from the bosom of the people, are necessarily presumed to know their sentiments upon a subject, so momentous, and the true object of their caucus should be a pure representation of the opinions and wishes of the people. In making the selection, a magnanimity is expected worthy the high trusts reposed in the guardians of our rights and interests:—Individual attachments and partialities, local prejudices and feelings, should be sacrificed upon the altar of *general good*. When, however, our representatives in Congress, shall lose sight of these high considerations—when they begin to assume to themselves the daring prerogative of dictating to the people, who shall be President or what is, (if possible,) still worse, when our representatives shall hold their caucus of nomination, and act under the influence of *individual aggrandizement*—local *caucuses*, and *personal hostility*—excited and fomented by a system of intrigue wholly unparalleled—when they shall arrogate the power of representing themselves, and not the people, and thus divide, distract, and enervate their own party, (and such we are well assured are the intriguers carried on at Washington, at this moment, that it is doubtful whether the republicans can be called a party!)—None knows to-day what will be the result of tomorrow!!! What a spectacle gentlemen for the world? what a feast for your Federal friends? Even at this distance they begin to chuckle at your strifes and hope to profit by your imbecile dissensions.

It is to be regretted that there is to be found in Kentucky, some few honest Republicans, who are cherishing these federal hopes by their exertions to divide, if they cannot continue the public sentiment against Col. Monroe. They are indeed, few in number, and confined principally to the town of Lexington; I do not impugn their motives. Indeed their zeal for a fallen friend is perhaps to be admired. They were devoted to Gen. Armstrong—their talents had been enlisted in his cause—to save him from sinking, they would have drowned Col. Monroe. Having committed themselves against him, like Shakespeare's heroes—they had waded so deep in blood, it was deemed cheaper to go through than turn back.

With the exception of the federalists, we know very few in Kentucky, whose hostility to Mr. Monroe, does not grow out of attachment to Genl. Armstrong; and these gentlemen are now labouring to impart their individual feelings to the community at home, and mislead and deceive as to the real sentiments of Kentucky, abroad;—and there is scarcely a republican in the country, who does not sincerely regret to see the columns of the Reporter and Palladium, devoted to a purpose calculated only to produce amongst their friends an unhappy division and contest, fruitless in its efforts and painful in its consequences. The public sentiment is too deeply rooted in favor of Col. Monroe, to be shaken by blasts of this kind. Thrown into the scale with the intrigues at Washington, it may agitate the wave created by themselves, but can do no more. The helmsman who has fought in one war, and stood firm and erect through the convulsive shocks of another—who has proudly waved a flag of state, and ably vindicated our rights in almost every part of the old world—and who has finally steered our vessel into an honourable and safe haven, will not now be abandoned by Kentucky. Firm in her adherence to those who were firm in their assertion and support of our rights and our honor, she will shew to the world that she will maintain the principles for which they fought and bled.

This is a subject of much interest, and on which much more can be said than the writer of this article has leisure or ability to say. Rarely has his pen obstructed itself upon the public. The matters of fact here stated, were due to the community and the cause of the party to which he professes to belong. He pledges himself for their truth, and will at all times vindicate his assertions. Our representatives in congress, if they are our representatives, cannot but profit by them.

The crude, desultory observations of the writer, may be set down for just what they are worth. Their value consists in being the sentiments of REPUBLICAN KENTUCKY.

DIED—On the 19th instant, near this town, Mrs. MARGARET TROTTER, consort of Colonel JAMES TROTTER of this county. In all the relations of life, the conduct of Mrs. Trotter was amiable and exemplary: her social qualities had attached her to a numerous list of acquaintances and friends, by whom she was respected and beloved; whilst her domestic virtues, had endeared her to all her relations, who will ever cherish her memory and feel the loss which they have sustained by her death.

I WISH TO PURCHASE A FEW LIKELY Young Men, Boys and Girls. Apply to Asa Farrow or to David Megowan.

to public patronage. A moment has, however arrived, when a candid expression of public sentiment is a duty.

Gov. Tompkins certainly stands high in Kentucky, and deservedly so for his services during the late war. Kentucky always will love warriors. And as evidence of their gratitude, the people would cheerfully make him Vice President. But as President we do not believe he would obtain a single vote in Kentucky, in opposition to Mr. Monroe, even were it possible for him to obtain a majority of the contemplated caucus.

All who know Mr. Crawford, speak of him as a man of intelligence, integrity and high sense of honor, and so far as he has acted in the political world, he seems to have progressed in reputation. But, really, so little known is Mr. Crawford in Kentucky, that it is not unusual to hear it asked "from what state does he come?" And when you ask for the distinguished displays of talents, the long-tryed integrity and eminent services which entitle him to the Presidency, you are told, he was Senator of the United States, has been once Minister to France, and is now Secretary of War. Mr. Crawford does not himself feel that his merits have been neglected; and he deserves, and has received in Kentucky, increased confidence in his political integrity, in not suffering himself to be used as a pander to the ambitious and designing—an instrument by which the Republican party was to be enticed and palsied.

I have digressed farther than was intended in the present number. Having, however, touched incidentally the merits of those most likely to become candidates for the Presidency, and the state of public opinion in Kentucky, justice requires some additional matters of fact, calculated to support the positions already advanced.

The Legislature of Kentucky have recently adjourned, after a session of upwards of ten weeks, and the writer of this article is well known to its members, and can assert, that so far as their opinions were ascertained, four-fifths of that body were decidedly in favor of Col. Monroe.

It is also a fact, well ascertained, when Congress convened, a most decided majority of the Republicans were almost in favor of his election.

I have been well assured, the Republicans of

from New York, were also unanimous in his favor, yet, strange to tell, we understand New York and Georgia are now trying to compromise.

Give us the President, says New York, and you shall have the Vice-President. Time was taken to consult and advise, as the manner is at Washington; and from our latest information, Georgia was in labor with the answer.

It is a fact, susceptible of proof, that during the fall and winter, several presses were established, although avowedly for other objects, yet with the secret and sole view of writing down Col. Monroe.

Gentlemen, representatives of the caucus, (it cautions you should hold,) bear in mind the ties that bind you to the people—the obligations springing from your high and delegated trusts. Bear in mind that upon this important occasion, although acting unofficially, you should represent the people and not yourselves. It is for their good, and the honor and integrity of your own party, you hold this caucus, consult the will of those you represent, (and whose suffrages, not yours, should make the President,) and you will be supported.—Disregard this will, and in the gratification of your individual feelings, abandon our cause to the troubled sea of division and contention, and you will in yourselves turn be disregarded and abandoned by the people. What other fate can you anticipate? If the period has arrived, when the Republicans of an American Congress cannot ascertain to whom those they represent, look as their next President—they it is time to have no more caucuses. If you cannot agree amongst yourselves, as to the sentiments and wishes of the people, then leave it to the people themselves—unbiased and uninfluenced by the low intrigues which now infest you—they will act virtuously and wisely. The American people do not require the dictum of a lean majority of a divided, distracted caucus, to enable them to select a President. If the merits of those who shall be before the community for selection, are not sufficiently conspicuous to entitle them to the confidence and affections of the people, the stamp of approbation which such a caucus gives, will be no passport to our suffrages. The friends round whom you shall attempt to rally, thus enfeebled by divisions amongst yourselves, will wish you had been silent.

We can assert, without the fear of contradiction, by any candid, intelligent man, that four-fifths of the people of Kentucky are now decidedly in favor of Col. Monroe as our next President, and could a vote by the freemen of the country be had to-morrow, such would be the result. You expect, gentlemen, that a caucus of division and dissension, such as you are about to hold, will strengthen the claims, or give additional lustre to the merits of Col. Monroe? Such a majority as he might receive, and under the circumstances which it will be given, would perhaps do him more harm than good. Can you, gentlemen, on the other hand, expect that your nomination of Mr. CRAWFORD or Mr. TOMPKINS will carry either of them to the Presidential chair? A nomination, that should be made at all, will have been produced by a systematic course of intrigue! Not that this intrigue is to be attributed to yourselves; but that you will have been led astray, biased and influenced in your determinations by those who are corrupt—by those who, months ago, formed a systematic course of detraction and defamation to defeat the election of Col. Monroe. Should your contemplated caucus nominate either Mr. Tompkins or Mr. Crawford, as President, it will be a nomination for the *caucus*, not for the *people*. You will have represented yourselves, not the voice of the nation. Vain will be your struggle to obtain the support of those people whose will you have violated—whose wishes you have disregarded. There is a majority of the Republican party throughout the union, decidedly for Col. Monroe, and should any other individual be nominated by your caucus, this majority (in Kentucky at least) are already apprised of the pitiful and low means by which it will have been effected. If you cannot, yield to the voice of the nation and strengthen the power of your own party, by giving your undivided support to the individual whom they have selected for President, then do not act at all. Concert, union, energy of action, and the integrity of your party, were the only inducements to a caucus. If you cannot contribute in the effectuation of these desirable objects, we admonish you not to divide, distract and disgrace us. Upon this subject it is necessary to speak plainly and boldly. I would not wish to be understood as making any reflections upon either Mr. Tompkins or Mr. Crawford. Far be it from me to take one jot or tittle from their claims

John Bickley,

Commission Business,
IN LEXINGTON, KEN.

Cornelius Coyle & Wm. Robinson,
HAVING ESTABLISHED A
COMMISSION HOUSE

IN THIS TOWN,

Respectfully solicit the patronage of such commercial gentlemen and others, whose business may require agency in this section of the country. They are determined not to connect any business of their own with the establishment. It will be a commission house exclusively, and being such, there cannot be at any time collisions between their own concerns and those of others. They will purchase cargoes for exportation, of the production of this country, viz. Tobacco, Flour, Whisky, Ginseng, White, and Red Lead, Salt-Petre, Gun-Powder, Hemp, Cordage, Yarns, Cotton Bagging, &c.—and every attention paid to consignments and to the collection of debts. The business to be conducted under the firm of

Wm. ROBINSON & Co.

Next door to John D. Clifford's Store.

REFERENCES.

William Leavy,
George Trotter,
Alexander Parker,
W. Essex & Son,
Tandy & Allen,
E. Finley & Son,
Noah Ridgely,
Thomas Scott,
Robert Miller,
Eastburn, Kirk, & Co.
Isaac Riley,
George Poyzer,
Com. Mer. Nashville

Merchants, Lex.

Merchants, Balti-

more.

Merchants, Philadel-

phia.

Booksellers, New-

York.

Com. Mer. Nashville

December 15th, 1815.

51

Just Received

AND READY TO BE DISPOSED OF BY

Wholesale,

By the subscribers, at their Store Room in Lexington, opposite Mr. John Postlethwait's Tavern, an EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF Elegant Fancy Goods,

Selected from the latest importations in Philadelphia, and which they will sell upon very favourable terms for Cash, or approved endorsed Notes.

LANE & TAYLOR.

Lexington, 9th January, 1816.

3-tf

N. B. Wm. N. Lane presents his thanks to his former friends and customers, and hopes they will give him a call.

Nails and Brads.

The subscribers inform the public they have just received a fresh supply of Cut and Wrought Nails and Brads, of all sizes, which may be had by the cask at their store, or by retail of Messrs. Farmer Dewees & Co. who will hereafter be constantly supplied with a general assortment for retailing, at their usual prices—where also may be had warranteed Axes, of a superior quality.

The subscribers will also receive orders for any kind of nails, which they will import and sell at the Factory prices, at Pittsburgh, with addition of a commission of 2 1/2 per cent. on 3 months credit—and without any commission, when money is paid on delivery of the nails here.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Dec. 29.

1-tf

FOR SALE,

THE PLANTATION

Whereon the subscriber now resides,

CONTAINING

Two hundred & twenty Acres,

SITUATE on the Henry's Mill road, six miles and a half from Lexington, a part of Maj. Meveth's military survey. The land is not to be equalled in Fayette in point of soil, situation, water and timber. There is a superb young orchard of 200 bearing apple trees, of various kind of fruit, calculated for keeping and making Cider. About eighty acres of land for cultivation, ten acres of meadow, and fifty acres of sod for pastures, with the prime timber standing. The water is conveniently situated in the lots, and is equal in quantity to any in Kentucky—the fencing is a great part set on locust logs and well laid off. The Henry's Mill road runs nearly through the centre of the tract, which divides timber, water, &c. There is also a well planned Distillery on the tract, with sufficient water to work until July; also a Blacksmith's shop on the road. The buildings are only tolerable, though a handsome situation is prepared for building. For terms apply to Daniel Bradford, Lexington, or to the subscriber,

THOMAS PEEBLES.

Nov. 8

45-t

To the Public.

MY Shop is next door to the Kentucky Gazette printing-office, where I carry on my business in its several branches of SADDLING & MILITARY ACCOUNTREMENT MAKING.—I tender my grateful acknowledgments to my customers for the distinguished patronage I have received from them. My friends and the public are assured of prompt accommodation.—I feel confident that with the aid of some of the best workmen and a constant supply of the most choice materials, I shall be able to render ample satisfaction to those who may please to favour me with their applications by order or otherwise.

JOHN BRYAN.

January 22.

Patent Elastic Saddles.

A word to those who are fond of easy riding. The complaint against hard and uncanny saddles, which is for the most part a just and general one, and is really a great grievance to those who have much riding to do, has caused me to turn my mind particularly to that subject, with a view if possible to remedy the evil—I can with confidence assure the public that I have accomplished it—I have projected a plan which is by means of strong and well tempered steel springs, so constructed as to support the saddle seat & give much greater ease to both rider & horse, than saddles made in the common way or any other that I have ever seen, can possibly do. The plan is entirely different from the English elastic saddles with spring bars of steel, whalebone, &c. and also from those with wire springs, and I conceive much superior to either, as the elasticity is greater, and the tree not being put out of its original form, will not be subject to hurting horses on journeys, which is complained of in thessades with spring bars. A number of gentlemen in this town and its vicinity, have those saddles now in use, and but one sentiment I believe exists among them in favour of their superiority.—The invention is equally as applicable to ladies saddles as to gentlemen's. Any person desirous of purchasing those easy saddles, is at liberty first to make trial of one and judge of their ease for themselves. In point of durability I will warrant them equal to any other saddles, and superior to most.

Patent I have obtained a Patent from the United States for this invention, and am ready to dispose of patent rights to Saddlers, for other counties or states—if required, I will furnish a tree with springs ready fixed and strained, which may serve as a model to work by, and will give the necessary instructions.

J. BRYAN

STOP THE RUNAWAY!

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living on Cane Run, 5 miles from Lexington, on Monday evening last, a Negro Man named YORK. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of yellow complexion, one tooth out before; he is about 22 years of age, and has a great disposition to be a waiter. I will give Ten Dollars to any person taking him out of the state, and lodging him in any jail where I can get him again, or Five Dollars if taken in the state.

JAMES DEVERS.

October 10, 1815.

42-tf

Iron Foundry.

The subscriber having commenced an Iron Foundry in the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders, Main street, wishes to inform his friends and people of Kentucky in general, that he now carries it on in all its branches—that all kinds of machinery will be cast on the shortest notice, and in the best manner.—He will also keep on hand an assortment of Flat Irons, Hatter's Irons, Tailors' Irons, Wafel Irons, Griddles, Dog Irons, Irons for Wheat Fans, weights, &c. All orders will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to, by the subscriber.

JOSEPH BRUIN.

January 26—4t

WHEAT.

60,000 bushels of Wheat
WANTED AT THE

ALLUVION MILLS.

THESE mills are situated in the centre of the town of Lexington, on Water-street, immediately below Cross-street, and are now in complete order for grinding—where

FRESH FLOUR

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

SHIP-STUFF & BRAN,

may be had; and where the highest prices in Cash or Merchandise, will be constantly given for good clean, merchantable Wheat.

BRADFORD & BOWLES.

Nov. 18, 1815.

47—

ENGRAVING.

Copper Plates, Seals, Brads, Steel Dies, &c. will be neatly executed by the subscriber on application at James Garrison's Druggist Store, next door to James Weir's, Main street, Lexington, Ky.

JOHN C. NUTTMAN.

December 4.

49

HENRY L. I. ROBERT,

Continues to carry on the

Confectionary Business,

In Main-street, in the house next below Mr. Benj. Stout's, and nearly opposite the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, where he will keep a

CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

Cakes, Candies, Sugar Toys, Confit, Syrups, Cordials, and generally all the articles in his line. The best assurance he can give his customers of his wishes to please them is, that impressed with the idea that his livelihood and welfare depends entirely on their patronage, his interest as well as inclination will make him exert all in his power to deserve a continuance of it.

Oct. 7, 1815.

41-tf

Wanted Immediately,

TWO or three Apprentices to the TAYLOR-BRADING BUSINESS.

B. KARRICK.

Lexington, Oct. 20.

43-tf

Hatters look at this!

The subscriber offers for sale a new invented patent machine for cutting fur, which may be seen for a few days at Mr. Clark's tavern, adjoining the gaol. I shall not attempt to describe the merits of this machine, for it will shew for itself. It is said by competent judges that it will do the work of six men. Come and see, and judge for yourselves.

J. LAMSON.

May 13

20

Just Imported,

AND FOR SALE,

AT W. MENTELLE'S

COMMISSION STORE,

Main Street, next door to Mr. Wm. Leavy, FRESH GARDEN SEEDS

OF ALL KINDS—AMONG WHICH ARE, English Walnuts, Spanish Fibers and Ground Nuts—Also,

A variety of Choice TOYS.

FOR THE APPROACHING CHRISTMAS, & NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS,

SUCH AS

DOLLS, Wholesale and Retail, BOXES, Glass and Painted, Elegant Painted & Queen'sware SNUFF BOXES, MILLS, CUP & BALL, TETOTUMS, and others

REFINED LIQUORICE, in boxes, for colds, and coughs,

Ditto in sticks,

DURABLE INK,

RAISINS, by the box, or by the pound,

An elegant and cheap set of CHINA,

An assortment of QUEEN'S WARE.

FIDDLERS, and FIDDLE STRINGS, superior quality,

BOSS COTTON,

Ditto SPUN, of all sizes,

BOMBAZETS, and other Dry Goods,

COMMON WARE, by Wholesale and Retail,

RAPPEE SNUFF.

Orders from the country, attended to, punctually.

47

NOVEMBER 20.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

Hay & Bordman

HAVE this day dissolved partnership, by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them to George Hay for settlement, who alone is authorised to settle the business of the concern.

GEORGE HAY

NATHAN L. BORDMAN.

Lexington, Dec. 1815.

52—

GEORGE HAY will continue the SHOE BUSINESS.

Every attention will be paid to those who have him with their patronage.

Measures taken for all kinds of Shoes, which will be attended to with punctuality.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A Female Servant,

WHO is well acquainted with washing and ironing and milking. For such a one a liberal price will be given. Enquire of THE PRINTER.

January 1, 1816.

1-tf

WAGONS.

A few WAGONS wanted immediately to go to the South, apply to J. P. SCHATZELL, & Co.

Sept. 9th, 1815.—37-tf

Notice to Farmers.

The subscriber is making contracts for Barley, to be delivered at his Brewery, the ensuing fall. Those intending to sow that grain, and who are desirous to engage their crops, will please to call at the Brewery.

JOHN COLEMAN.

Lexington, 29th January, 1816.

4-6

Taken up by Presley Peak, living in Scott County on Craig's road, about 3 miles from Georgetown, a Sorrel Mare, about 14 hands high, 4 years old, has a star on her forehead, no brands discoverable; appraised to \$15.—

Also a Sorrel Horse, about 14 1/2 hands high, 7 years old, has a blaze down his face, the near hind and fore feet white, branded R. S. on the near shoulder and buttock; appraised to \$30

JAMES PATTERSON.

December 16th, 1815.

7-3

Bartlett & Cox,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

THANKFUL for past favours, beg leave to inform their